THE WAR.

A Sortie from Strasbourg and Repulse of the French.

French Claim of Victory in Sunday's Battle.

A SHARP FIGHT YESTERDAY.

and Paris in Communication.

Retreat and Demoralization of the French Army of the Rhine.

The French Blockade of the German Coast.

A British Vessel Runs Through the Iron-clad Fleet.

Napoleon and Eugenie and the Imperial Property.

English Hope of Intervention and Peace.

, ENGLISH REPORTS.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE HERALD. The French Army of the Rhine Said to be

Demolished and in Disastrous Retreat-Napoleon's Force Shattered-The Private Seldlers of France Almost in Mutiny. LONDON, August 17-Noon.

Telegrams from various points of the continent received in this city this morning report that the French army of the Rhine received its coup de grâce. or finishing stroke of demolition, before Metz, and that Napoleon's forces are in a most disastrous and apparently irretrievable retreat towards Verdun.

Napoleon's army is, in truth, as it is positively alleged, shattered for all purposes of offence, and rendered almost incapable of defence at any given

The individual soldiers of the French line have been rendered desperate almost to fury and mutiny by the incompetency of their generals. The only excuse for the latter is that it is believed that Bonaparte himself assumed the position of Commander in-Chief, and that the marshale and generals were acting strictly under his direct orders

Strasbourg-Repulse of the French with Heavy Loss-Napoleon's Un-popularity-Severe Fighting During the at Metz-Eugenie Looking to England for ter-French Reserves at Chalens pinion-Bernadette's Nephews for -Rumor of Minister Lebeut's Ar-

LONDON, August 17-6 P. M. Last evening the garrison at Strasbourg made a sortie toward Onyard (?), but were driven back with a beavy loss of men. They also lost three guns. The growing unpopularity of the Emperor Napo

leon at Paris is altogether due to his interference with the army instead of leaving it to the command of military experts. The London Post says :- 'The telegraphs have

are chary of news at present. The fighting seems to be good for a week without a decisive result. The far, is unadvised of any reverses. If the Prussians approach Paris a revolution is inevitable."

The London Times says:-"The Emperor now knows how grossly he has been misled as to the war ut, and how the public money has been squandered. He can also see how he has uided as to the anti-Prussian feeling in Hanover Savaria, Saxony, &c."

It is said that boxes containing Napoleon's private property are arriving at Madrid. Similar stories are telegraphed here from various points in

The rumor that the Empress Eugenie has applied to the Belgian government for permission to traverse ntry on her way to England is confirmed. The Times says:- "The French army received a finishing stroke at Metz. A decisive battle will be fought at Chalons, after which English interven tion will take place."

actively organizing large forces at Chalons.

The main body of the French army is concen trated at Elain, about tweive miles east-northeast of Verdun and seventy-six kilometres from Cha-

The troops now in Algeria are not to be recalled. The Gardes de Paris are demanding to be led into

active service. quests of the Prussians.
The new Prussian loan is unsuccessful at Ham-

The Archbishop of Paris has surrendered all the diocesan schools and other institutions under his charge to the French authorities for hospital uses.

Over 3,000 beds have already been set up in these The Paris journals confess their inability to explain the course of recent multary events in consequence of the confusion of dates and lack of authen-

Three nephews of Bernadotte, King of Sweden. have joined the ranks of the French army.

The Count de Chambord, the Countess Montalen bert and other French legitimists have lent their states to the military authorities for hospital uses.

Paris gossip has it that Minister Lebœuf's wife is a

Prussian, and that the General is confined in the

The North German schooner Pfeil (Arrow) which recently sailed from Hartlepool, has been seized by a

The correspondents of the various London papers confirm the reports previously published that the French army entered the last conflict in a starving

Hamburg for Sunderland, was fired at by a French fron-clad near the Eibe. She paid no attention and kept on her course, when the Frenchman gave chase and fired a second shot, which induced her to show English colors and heave to. She was then boarded by a French officer, who, after examining her papers, suffered her to proceed.

A Prussian loan of 40,000,000 thaters is announced

The French government has issued a notification

that all peacefully disposed natives of Germany desiring to remain in France may do so on the condition of taking out permits of residence

Force of the French Blockading Squadron-Running Out Through the Iron-Clads.

The steamer Sentinel, belonging to the Tyne Steam Shloping Company, has arrived in the Type with a

MAP OF THE BATTLE GROUNDS IN FRANCE.

Scene of the Present Operations by the French and Prussians---Location of Elain, Commercy and Other Places Occupied by the Contending Armies --- A General View of the Strategic Field.



general cargo from a German port. This is the company since war was declared. The Sen-Saturday passed the French blockading the Elbe without molestation. nowever, alpped the British ensign, to which the French fleet replied by hoisting and dipping the French ensign.

large tron-clads, nine of which are anchored in a row southwest of Heligoland, and one of them, a The news of their approach was taken to Hamburg on Friday afternoon by a Norwegian vessel.

loaded with torpedoes, which had been lying in readiness, to go down the river to Cuxbaven and ers, the Cuxhaven and Heligoland, to of the Elbe to reconnoitre. met these vessels on Saturday ng south of Heligoland, steaming as fast as ole for Hamburg with the news that the French thips were close to the island, and that a real block-

As the Sentinel passed the fleet a French cruiser was overhanling a screw collier bound inwards. Great activity was apparent on the decks of the ironclads, but it could not be discovered whether the moving figures were soldiers or satiors.

At a meeting of the Tyne ship insurance societies yesterday a formal resolution was adopted not to insure vessels bound to ports under blockade or the approach, to which has been rendered dangerous by the removal of beacon lights and buoys.

PRENCH REPORTS.

Official Claim of Victory on Sunday-Napa-Communication with Metz Open-Another Fight and Heavy Loss-Military Caution with Regard to News.

PARIS, August 17-7 P. M. The following official news has just been bulletined at the Ministry of War in this city:-"The Depart ment of War has just received news from the army which continues to carry out the movement com bined after the brilliant combat on Sunday night Two divisions of the enemy sought to intercept the

organizing a large force.

The following official despatch has just been made we had a serious engagement yesterday, the 18th we ar Gravellotte. We gained the advantage, by

We had a serious near Gravellotte. We gained the action lost heavily. I serious serious southwest Gravellotte is a small village six miles southwest Gravellotte is a small village six miles southwest Gravellotte is a small village six miles southwest of the Mosello. sult of the late battle, the Constitutionnel this morn ing publishes an article, saying that "the brave gene country cannot, while thus engaged, know all the results gained; besides it was inconsid-erate, in view of operations so multiplied and complicated, to give partial details, which might prove to be premature. We engage that the citizens will await the result with confl dence. The government will be faithful to its promise and will communicate immediately all that mes to it. It will be more than ever prompt on this occasion."

The other journals of Paris have articles similar in

The French Blockade of the German Const PARIS, August 17, 1870. The Journal Official publishes this morning the following notification of the blockade of the coast of the German and Prussian States:-

we, the undersigned, Vice Admiral, Commanderin-Chief of the naval forces of the Emperor of the
French in the North Sea, considering the state of
war between France and Prussia, as well as the
States of the North German Confederation, in virtue
of the power in us vested, declare that from and
after the 15th day of August, 1870, the coasts of
Prussia and the North German Confederation, extending from the Island of Borkum to the North of
the Eider, with all its ports, harbors, rivers, roads,
&c., in a state of effective blockade by the navai
forces placed in our command; and that friendly or
neutral vessels shall be allowed ten days in which
to Anish loading and quit blockaded ports. Proceedings will be instituted against all vessels which
shall try to break through said blockade according
to international laws and treaties now in force with
neutral Powers.

neutral Powers.

Given on board the French Emperor's iron-clad Magnanime, stationed between the English Island of Heligoland and the Prussian coast, the 12th day of

FOURICHON,
The Vice Admiral, Commander-in-Chief,
London, August 17, 1870. The blockade of the German ports having been established. Austria is permitted by the Ri government to pass merchandise duty free through

quired to be shown on bills of lading. PRUSSIAN REPORTS.

the port of Riga. The name of the consignee is re-

Baden Troops in Conflict Before Strasbourg-Fire on the Ramparts and a Return-The Diplomatic War Against Napoleon-Royal Commissions-General Sheridan at the Royal

BERLIN, August 17-6 P. M. A despatch from Carlsruhe, the headquarters of the Baden army, dated August 14, says the people and garrison of Strasbourg have labored with zeas to arm the ramparts, clear the glacis and barricade the entrances; but the besiegers have destroyed

much of their work.
On the 13th three slight conflicts took place. letachment of Baden troops set fire to a railway train while it was standing in the station, and one of their batteries approached within 300 paces of the fortress of Strasbourg and fired on the ramparts. The Baden troops lost three killed and seventeen

wounded. Another Prussian note divulging certain secret | probably) and describing a semicircle, struck the

negotiations of France is published to-day. The contents are similar to those of documents already made public. King William has appointed General Bonin Gov-

ernor General of Lorraine, and General Bismarck Bohlen Governor General of Alsace. A telegram from Frankfort, dated August 17, says:-Major General Sheridan, United States Army, with Consul General Webster, has, through the good offices of Minister Bancroft, been cheer fully accorded permission by the military authorities to follow the campaign with the headquarters of the King.

AUSTRIA.

Cabinet Pelicy Towards France.

The Abendpost denies the correctness of the statenent made in the London Times in regard to the friendly attitude of Baron Buest towards French pretensions, and it positively contradicts the Times report that the Austrian Premier had offered to form a treaty of alliance with France.

ITALY.

Making Ready-In the Ranks and the Budget FLORENCE, August 17, 1870. The Italian government has increased her army An extraordinary loan for war purposes has been

THE SITUATION.

Positions of the Belligerents.

French and German armies it is necessary to sumbattle of Woorth. Inaccuracies may be found in the ummary, but they (if any) must be attributed solely to the telegraphic despatches which have been sent across the cable, and on which we are compelled to depend until the mails bring us intelligent and intel-

After the battle of Woerth the column of Germans commanded by the Crown Prince of Prussia advanced on the strategic line of the French, passing through Savern, Sarrbourg and Luneville to Nancy. the garrison at that place. The French meanwhile had fallen back rapidly before them, not being in a condition to check their advance. It is altoge probable that in the retreat from Woerth MacMahon's pres became divided, one column falling back to Strasbourg and the other to Saverne. This would account for the inability of the French to delay the advance of the Crown Prince; but even as it is we are surprised that, with the railroad at his command, Napoleon did not throw troops rapidly into the Vosges mountains and place it in the power of MacMahon to make a stand at Phalsbourg where a brilliant defence could have been made the position being one that commanded the defile of the mountains. If we understand the despatche correctly the major portion of the Imperial Guards was then at Nancy, and the transportation of this corps to Phaisbourg was a comparatively easy mat-ter. What difficulties interposed to prevent such reinforcements we are ignorant of. They probably were insurmountable. Certainly, though, hold ing the Crown Prince in check at Phalsbourg would not have endangered MacMahon's army from a direct movement on Nancy by the Prussian centre, commanded by Prince Frederick Charles, as even had a clear and unobstructed line of retreat upon Epinal, where it could have changed front Moseile to Toul. Of course, in expressing these opinions, we must remind the reader that they are the tenor of which implies that the French generals blundered in not vigorously opposing the flank ad-

Almost simultaneous with the battle of Woorth the left wing of the Prussians, forming a part of the its left and struck the French at Saarbruck, forcin them back upon Metz. This movement covered the centre column, under Prince Frederic Charles, from a flank attack, and it pushed forward, between Bitche and Sarreguemines to Chareau Salins, its right resting upor the left of General Steinmetz's column. There paused and awaited the arrival of the Crown Prince within supporting distance. All this while the French were concentrating at Metz, with what ob ect seems difficult now to determine; unless, as is probably the case, they were too weak in numbers to assume the offensive and rout the combined ar-mies of Prince Frederic Charles and General Steinmetz before the arrival of the Crown Prince at

Here the French generals were clearly out manœuvred at first. Until the Germans under the Crown Prince reached Luneville they were merely following one of the strategic lines of the French and not executing anything more than the ordinary strategic movement which, good or bad, must necessarily direct armies. Grand tactics, and not strategy, was employed. After reaching Luneville movements began combining strategy and tactics. The Crown Prince now began a grand flank movement similar to that of Napoleon upon Gera in 1806, which resulted in the atter destruction of the Prussian army at Jena. He detached a tolerably strong force of his command to advance occupy Nancy and to take possession of the village of Frouard, at the junction the Metz Railroad with the Paris and Strasbourg Railroad. Covered by this manœuvre the main body left Luneville, advanced westward, crossing the Moselle river (between Charmes and Harone, Paris and Strasbourg Railroad between Commercy and Bar-le-Duc.

While this flank movement was progressing the column of Prince Frederic Charles advanced upon Pont-a-Mousson, with the double purpose of coverng the flanking column and preventing the French from preserving their line of communication intact by failing back upon Verdan. If the reader will examine the map he will perceive that the object of the Germans was to force the French to fight a general engagement with their front towards Paris, or at best with their rear towards Luxembourg and their flank towards their base. On discovering the movements of the Crown Prince

there was no other alternative left the French than

to change front in the presence of the army of Prince

Frederick Charles, and endeavor to foll the flankers. Accordingly, on Sunday morning the French army began crossing the Moseile when two distinct engagements took place, one on the left bank, at or near the village of Pagny, some eight miles southwest of Metz, and the oth on the right bank, in front of the city. A careful examination of the despatches will discover this fact, although at first sight this would probably not be eut. Napoleon, in his official despatch, speaks of a sudden attack by the Prussians on his advance guard, by which he could have meant none other advance of the force which had crossed the river. This attacking party was evidently a part of Prince Frederick Charles' command, was repulsed, as Napoleon stated. While these two were fighting, the Prussians on the right bank of the river atracked the intrenchments around Metz, with what success King William's despatch reports. Be the important fact remains that the fighting at Pagny and the fighting at Metz were totally different affairs, although happening at the e time and not far apart. We feel certain of this from the tenor of Napoleon's and King William's despatches. The former makes no reference whatever to the fighting at Metz, and the latter says nothing of fighting on the left bank of the Moselle. As regards the fighting, it seems certain that the Prussians were repulsed at Pagny, and it is by no means certain that in the attack on the rear guard of Bazaine's army the French were badly beaten. King William speaks of a flank movement by General Ladmirault's corps, which shows that the French had med the offensive. The statement that the reserves under General Manteuffel repulsed Ladm rault proves also that the front line of the Prussians must have been thrown into confusion by the nank attack. There is no record in history of reserves having been thrown into battle while the main line remained unbroken. The subsequent repulse of the French evidently did not prevent what the first attack intended to do-namely, the retreat of the army. Ladmirault's flank attack was evidently a diversion to cover such retreat.

ing his front and foiling the dank movement of the Prussians. After the combat at Pagny he must have retreated towards Verdun followed closely by the army of Prince Frederic Charles, The despatches published this morning speak of another fight on Sunday night, but where is not stated. From the French line of retreat, however, we should locate the scene of the contest in the vicinity of Chambley, and we have no doubt that the Germans engaged belonged to the column of Prince Frederic Charles. There appears to have been fighting on Monday, and the subsequent retreat of the Prussians on Commercy. We have no doubt that this er gagement was between the forces of the Crown Prince and the retreating army, which at ast accounts was at Etain, between Verdun and Metz. Thus it would seem as if the lively and rapid movement of the French army broke up the strategic combinations of the Germans and preserved the line of communication intact. Two circumstances form this idea. From Berlin not a word has been received of these movements, although we know that on Sunday and Mon day there was severe fighting. In the next place it is evident that communication beween Metz and Paris is again open, because we publish an official despatch this morning dated at Metz at three o'clock yesterday afternoon, and which reports a serious engagemen at the village of Gravelotte on Tuesday, in which the French gained the advantage with heavy loss. The question then remains, "Have the strategic combi-nations of the French forced the Prussians, under the Crown Prince and Prince Frederic Charles, from hetr base at Saarbruck?"

MEETING OF IRISH NATIONALISTS.

A number of Irish nationalists met last night at Apollo Rooms, Prince street, to take measures for the election of the Irish Directory, similar to that of 1848, which will look to the interests of Ireland, in case England should be involved in the European war. Mr. Denis F. Holland presided, and the follow-

ing resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

Inasmuch as a war has broken out between the two great military Powers of Europe, which may (and seems likely to) develop into a great European war, in which England, Ireiand's one and only dangerons foe, may be involved, and inasmuch as it is the general conviction that such a war so involving inter traditionary foe; may give men of Irish birth and men of Irish blood in America the long wished for opportunity of striking a successful blow for the native land of the first and the fastieriand of the others:

Resolved, That it is necessary, in case England be involved in the war going on in Europe, to have an Irish Directory here to assist the Irish.

Resolved that it is necessary, in case England be involved in the war going on in Europe, to have an Irish Directory here to assist the Irish.

Resolved the same and the interest of the other who have not been committeed by from the resolved disputes, as leaders and supplied to the control of the other control of the same in recent struggies for Ireiand, and who, by tendence from the resolved and every the resolved. That canteness from the resolved war and the program works be re-

and who, by their variety is a show a wards be re-is a show suspicion.

sed, That gentlemen from the various wards be re-to enroll themselves this evening, with a view to ing local ward clubs and sending in the delegates to be council, the duty of which council will be the election of a Directory.

Resolved, That no moneys are to be collected, except for local and lacidental expenses, in the waria, by the local celegation so approinted till by order of the Directory, and till action requires the necessity therefor.

Resolved, That throughout all the Union Irishmen be requested in their offerent incastinate to follow the example set

in New York and to correspond and co-operate with what ever Directory may be here formed. Representatives from the various wards were appointed, to form with the president and secretary, a standing committee to further the objects of the meeting, and the meeting adjourned till Tuesday next.

Seventeenth Ward German The Germans of the Seventeenth ward met last evening at 200 Allen street, and formed an Independant Patriotic Aid Society, which will transmit the fund collected direct to the Prussian Consul. Louis Franck was elected President, and he presented the newly formed association with a handsome national flag. The Wormatia and Phonix Singing Societies sang the "Watchman on the Rhine," 'Was ist der Teutchman Valerland?" and other patriotic songs. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed.

German Fraternal Festival.

of the largest and most imposing, and, no doubt, the most entertaining war meeting of foreign born citizens ever held in New York will take place at Jones' Wood to-morrow, a numerous committee of leading Germans having arranged for a fraternal festival at that place on an immense scale. Music, dancing, songs, patriotic and otherwise; dramatic performances and speeches are in the programme. The grand chorus, , 'Was ist des Deutschen Vaterland,'' will be sung by a numerous and, doubtless, well selected corps of singers. The festival will be for the benefit of the Germans wounded in the war with France.

German Meeting In Harrisbag.

HARRISBURG, August 17, 1870. A large and enthusiastic meeting of Germans was held here this evening. Governor Geary and General Simon Cameron were among the officers. Strong resolutions were passed expressing sympathy for Vaterland and offering material aid. Both democrats and republicans affiliated. Colonel A. J. Herr made the speech of the evening.

THE FRUIT TRADE.

Decline in Supply and Demand-Valuable Statistics-Penches and Watermelons.

A visit to Washington Market at present is some thing calculated to astonish the uninitiated. every step huge pyramids of watermelons and towers of peach baskets meet the eye, and a ceaseless throng of drays and wagons of all kinds blocks all the approaches to the largest and filthless market in the city. At the Jersey railroad depots hundreds of cars are constantly arriving laden with ie treasures of mother earth and vessels are daily discharging their cargoes of the same at the pters adjoining the market. The amount of business

the treasures of mother earth and vessels are daily discharging their cargoes of the same at the pters adjoining the market. The amount of business done in the fruit line at Washington Market at present is something enormous, being calculated by a prominent dealer at over FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS A DAY, and yet this season has fallen far short in supply and demand of its predecessors. The early crop is remarkably large, but all the other kinds, which also comprise the best, are very scarce. The reason assigned for this is that a mild winter and early, genial spring brought out all the fruit in this section carrier than ever was known before, while the soorching, rainless summer interfered sadly with the later crop of fruit. The great staple of the fruit trade at Washington Market constits of Peaches AND WATERBELONS.

Other species, such as plums, pears, cherries, &c., represent but a small percentage of the business. The supply of peaches this summer is one-third at least below that of last summer, and the sales are even lower. One hundred and fifty car loads at the New Jersey Railroad dopot last summer would scarcely suffice for one day's consumption at this market, while now one hundred would be more than could be disposed of in the same time. Maryland and Delaware are the man sources of the peach trade, and the orchards in those States are on an enormous scale. One geniteman, near Middletown, Del., had a peach crop this year averaging.

Sixty THOUSAND BASKETS, and another fruiter was offered \$36,000 for his crop while it was yet ungathered. The supply from New Jersey is less than one-tenth of what the two first mentioned States furnish. The prices of peaches this summer average from sixty cents to one doilar, according to quality. Regarding quantity in the peach line a prominent dealer assured us yesterday that there could not have been less than \$5,000 baskets in the market, and that there are sometimes over 100 cars daily at the Jersey depot, with an average of \$50 baskets to each oar. This dealer averages f

A meeting composed of five delegates from the different Matthew T. Brennan associations in this city was held last evening at Botanic Hall, for the purpose of defining a united course of action to be adopted in the coming elections and in supporting Mr. Brennan for the position of Sherio. Mr. Michael Brophy, president of the Seventh Ward M. T. Brennan Association, was elected temporary chairman, and made a brief address. It was determined that the association be known as the Mathew T. Brennan Central Organization, and a committee was appointed to draft a constitution and bylaws for the government of the organization.

are grombling at the census takers. An exchange thinks that the trouble, however, lies in the overestimate of the number of inhabitants. The largest discrepancy yet reported is in Quincy, Ill., which was pretty certain of 40,000 people. The census taker cuts her down to less than 25,000. Leavenworth the same way.

FARRAGUT.

Obsequies of the Deceased Hero at Portsmouth.

An Immense Crowd Present-A Procession One Mile Long-Interesting Ceremony at the Episcopal Church-Remarks of Dr. Montgomery-Distinguished Gentlomen Present-Final Resting Place of the Dead.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., August 17, 1870. The funeral of the late Admiral Farragut was held in this city to-day, and was attended by a larger concourse of people than ever before assembled in this State on a similar occasion. The weather was clear come from the surrounding country. Owing to the late arrivat of the trains from Boston, which brought large numbers of the army and navy, as well as men note in civil life, the cortège did leave the Navy York until past eleven o'clock. It left the residence of Commodore Pennock escorted by the marine corps of this naval station and Charleswas brought to the Navy Yard landing in this city by the United States steamer Speedwell. Here they were joined by the Head Guards of Manchester. THE PROCESSION.

The remains were enclosed in an elegant metallic offin, heavily laden with flowers, and was borne on a cosin, heavily laden with flowers, and was borne on a bier from the steamer by ten seamen from the United States receiving ship Vandalia and placed in a hearse, which then took its place in the procession. On the cither side walked the pallbearers, tweive in number; officers in the army and navy, viz.:—Rear Admiral Thacker, Commodore Steadman, Commodore Badger, Captaliss Parrott and Weld, Commander Potter, of the Franklin; Paymaster Watson, the surgeon of the Vandalia, Chief Engineer Moore, Colonel McCaully, Commander of the Marine corps of Boston; General McDowell and General Foster. Then came the officiality clergymen and surgeons, followed by the remains of the honored dead, and a double line of carriages containing Mrs. Parragut and her son, ex-Sccretaries Welles and Fox, Senators Crage, P. Patterton and Wilson, General Banks and many dignitaries.

g n, Patterson and Wilson, General Banks and many dignitaries.
Following these came a procession of nearly a mile in length, consisting of seamen of the United States Navy and officers of the army, officers of the Scotty of the Army and Navy of the Guif, the Grand Army of the Republic, the fire department of this city, societies of Odd Fellows and Masons of this city, members of the press, the city government, Collector of the Ports and officers of customs of this city and Boston, State officials of this and other States, foreign officers, United States Senators and members of Congress, ex-Senators and members, with ex-Governors of several States, citizens on foot and in carriages.

congress, excensive and members, where determines of several states, citizens on foot and in carriages.

So much time was consumed in organizing the long line that it was nearly half-past one o'clock before the head of the procession reached the church. A dense crowd of people on foot and in carriages filled all the streets along the line of the processioc. All the public buildings were draped, and also most places of business and many private residences. During the hour which was consumed in forming the procession and marching to the church all the bells in the city were tolled and minute guns were fired from the Navy Yard and government ships in the harbor. All business was suspended throughout the city and the government buildings were descrted.

St. John's Episcopal church, where the funeral service was held, was draped in an appropriate manner. There were festoons on the communion table, which held a beautiful cross three feet high, on either side of which was a large bouquet. The religious exercises at the church were the ceremonies of the Episcopal service and were conducted by Rev. Dr. Montgomery, of New York, who was the late Admiral's pastor and friend of the firmly. The singing was by a quartet of gentlemen. After the close of the bursal service, which was read by Dr. Montgomery, the quartet sung the hymn,

Jeans, Saviour of my soul, &c.

Jesus, Saviour of my soul, &c.

Dr. Montgomery then made a brief address to the nourners and congregation in substance as fol-

Dr. Montgomery then made a brief address to the mourners and congregation in substance as follows:

The glorious old Admiral is dead, and the news of the bereavement had flashed to every heart on the Continent, and a nation wept to-day over one not more honored than he was believed. Soldiers and sallors, and ministers of God, and influential citizens and civis bodies came up this day to tenderly consign to his narrow house one who was as much distinguished for his purity of character as for his greatness in war. As the press had spread abroad a faithful account of his life and history he would allude to one or two salicat points in his career. One of the greatest points in the Admiral's character was his compliance with that beautiful law which regulated Grecian architecture, his obedience and trust in the laws of God. He supposed it would be hard to find within the range of human experience a man of greater impersonation of truth than Admiral Farragut. He spoke and lived the truth, he whole truth, and nothing but the truth. He "never sold the right to serve the hour, nor pattered with eternal God for power." In this characteristic, and in his modesty and freedom from ostentation, history will piace him by the side of washington and Weilington. His exploit at Mobile, in his lofty post of danger presiding over the battle, is typical of his whole life, and here, sald the Doctor, I wish to state a fact which is not generally known to this congregation and the public. On that occasion, while the Admiral was lashe in the rigging of the congregation and the public. On that occasion, while the Admiral was lashe in the rigging of the Hartford, he oftered up a prayer in the following words:—'Oh, God, my Maker, lead me to do this day what is right and best for my country." In answer to the prayer the Admiral said he heard a voice from heaven which seemel, in tones of thunder, to say, "Go forward." He obeyed the voice and went forward and conquered. In speaking of his tender and sympathizing nature the reverend gentleman said that no main ever united the feminine quality—the forthule of woman—and the more robust attributes of the woman—and the more robust attributes of the sterner sex than did Farragut. His life, in its lofty devotion, taught the lesson to our youth that he who obeys the high behests of duty with the toil of heart, head and hand, shall find those heights of duty scaled closd upon the shining table lands of fleaven.

O good gray head, which all men have

upon the shining table lands of Heaven.

O good gray head, which all men knew !

O iron nerve, to each occasion true!

O fallen at length
That tower of strength,
Which stood four-square to all the winds that blew.

One suggestion he wished to make—that nothing more appropriate to his memory could be done by the government and people than to erect a pure white column, sormounted with his statue and inscribed with some of the thrilling exploits of his life.

life.

Dr. Montgomery spoke of the Admiral's devout and numble reception of holy communion some five months ago, in remembrance of our adorable Redeemer, and of the comfort the Admiral derived from some of the beautiful hymns of praise. Among them, "Jesus, Saviour of my soul," and the granite hymn, "How firm a foundation, ye saints of the Lord," &c. He crosed with a classic aljusion.

The services were then conducted by Rev. Mr. Clark, after which an opportunity was given to those who wished to take a last look at the earthly remains of the honored dead.

wished to take a last look at the curriny remains of the honored dead.

Want of time prevented those present from availing themselves of the privilege. There was an immense crowd outside who were unable to get even within hearing distance of the building, but who patiently awaited until the remains were brought forth and placed in the tomb which opens from the street just north of the church.

The END.

The usual rites of the Episco: at service were observed, when Masonic honors were paid and three voileys fired by the military escort, and the hast earthly remains of the late Admiral were laid to

Among the chief mourners was the colored servant. Among the chief mourners was the colored servant, Henney, who had been wish the old hero for a number of years, covering the period of all his renowned naval exploits. He was with him constantly during his sickness, and from the manifest grief of the young man it was clear that there was a strong bond of friendship existing between thom. The attendant will not leave the acene of his master's death until the remains are disinterred, and then he will accompany them to Annapolis, Md. where, in accordance with the request of the deceased, they are to be finally deposited in the naval cemetery.

Respect to the Dead at Bostor

Boston, August 17, 1870.

The Mayor ordered the municipal flags to be displaced at half-mast to-day and the bells to be tolled for half an hour in respect to the memory of the late Admiral Farragut. The Custom House was closed at noon for the same reason.

Flugs at Half-mast in Newark. Newark demonstrated her sympathy with tha nation's loss in brave old Farragut, the nero of the Mississippi and Mobile, by resterday pincing the colors yesterday on all her flagstaffs at half-mast.

ALLEGED FELONIOUS SHOOTING.

Joshua Goodman, aged sixty-five, was arrested at Yonkers, Westchester county yesterday, by officer McLaughlin, on a warrant in which he is charged with attempting to kill a man named Daniel Fitz-gerald. The latter sets forth that Goodman discharged the contents of a loaded shotgun at him on Monday afternoon, some of the shot passing through the brim of his straw hat. Goodman asserts that the complainant attacked him, without provocation, with a large stick, which Fitzgerald broke over his head and shoulders, and that he only fired in self-defence. The accused was held for examination on a charge of shooting with intent to kin.